

[THURSDAY, October 17, 1771.]

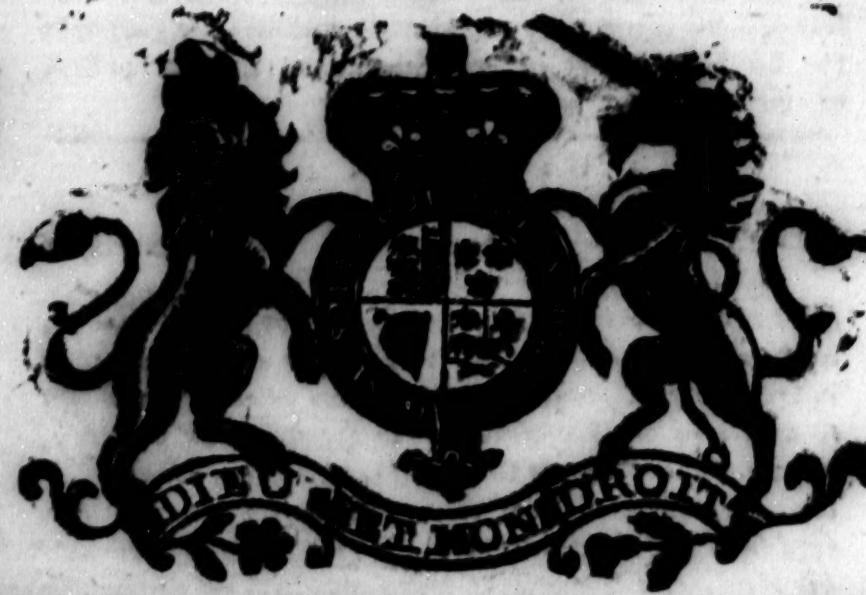
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THE

[NUMB. 1581.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest Advices,



JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

A size of BREAD, published 28th of June, 1771.
Flour at 2s. 6d. per Ct.

A White Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz.
for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.
Wheat per Bushel 9s. od. Beef per Barrel 4s. od.
Flour 2s. 6d. Pork 4s. 6d.
Brown Bread 1s. 6d. Salt 2s. od.
West-India Rum 4s. ad. Bohea Tea 4s. 6d.
New-England ditto 2s. 6d. Chocol. per Doz. 1s. 6d.
Muscovado Sugar 3s. 6d. Bees Wax 1s. 6d.
Single-seed'd ditto 2s. 6d. Nut Wood 2s. 6d.
Molasses 1s. 6d. Oak ditto 2s. 6d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

C's Age.	High Water.	High rises	sets	High	at
THURSDAY	9	5	after 6	33 before	6
FRIDAY	10	6	6	35	6
SATURDAY	11	6	6	36	6
SUNDAY	12	7	6	37	6
MONDAY	13	8	6	38	6
TUESDAY	14	8	6	40	6
WEDNESDAY	15	9	6	41	6
Full Moon					
Days 10 Hours 54 Min. the 17th.					

To his EXCELLENCE

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and
over the Province of New-York, and the Ter-
ritories depending thereon in America, Chancellor
and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Corporation
for the Relief of the Widows and Children of
Clergymen in the Communion of the Church
of England in America, met at Perth Amboy,
October the 2d 1771.

May it please your Excellency,
WE take this first Opportunity to congratu-
late your Excellency on your safe arrival
in your Government, and to beg your Acceptance
or our best Wishes and sincerest Prayers, that your
Administration may be attended with Satisfaction
to yourself, and with all that Happiness to the
Province which is justly expected from your amiable
Character and known Abilities.

We have at this Meeting done ourselves the
Honour of unanimously choosing your Excellency a
Member of our Corporation; and we hope tis
good and charitable Purposes for which it is in-
stituted, will not only induce you to accept a
Share in the Management of the Trust committed
to us, but likewise to afford us your Protection
and Countenance in carrying it into Execution.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Cor-
poration,

RICHARD PETERS, President.

Gentlemen,
His Excellency's ANSWER.

I thankfully receive your Congratulations on my
Arrival in this Government, with your best
Wishes, that Success and Happiness may accompany
my Administration.

Your Choice of me to be a Member of your
Corporation, I accept as a Mark of your Esteem
for me; and you my be assured I shall embrace
all Opportunities to promote the charitable and
benevolent Purposes of your Institution.

Fort George, New-York, W. TRYON.
Oct. 9. 1771.

LEIGH and PRICE,
At their Store near the City-Hall, Wall-Street, do now intend to
sell the following Articles, retail, at the lowest wholesale Price,
IRISH linen and sheeting, Lined and cotton check, Worsted cotton and silk hose Green, striped and brown cambrics Black lasting Tobin'd Queen's stuffs Dorseteens—calicoes Black, white and scarlet tammy Black, white, green and pink durants—Silk Venetians Coloured crapes—Ribbons Barcelona handkerchiefs Spitalfields do. Printed linen do. Ready made shirts Damask and diaper table cloths

Fresh WHITE LAMP OIL;

By the BARREL,
To BE SOLD, by
JACOB WILKINS,

Near the Old Slip-Market.

N. B. He has for sale, a quantity of andirons, tongs,
and shovels, with a quantity of Queen's ware—amongst
which are, the handsomest pattern fruit baskets, &c. &c. &c.

He will sell very cheap for cash.

NEWPORT, October 7.

Last evening arrived here the ship Providence,
Capt. Gilbert, in 7 weeks from London; on the
banks of Newfoundland, lat. 42, long. 68, spoke
a whaleman who saw a ship dismasted with a brig
along side; in lat. 44, 50 spoke Capt. Tyler,
from Mount-Desert, for Bristol, who had met with
a gale of wind on the 13th ult. which obliged,
him to clear his deck of lumber; on the 3d instant
got a pilot from a whaleman, and intended to put
into this port to refit.

NEW-LONDON, September 20.

About three or four years ago, a few mackerel
were discovered to be in New-London harbour and
river, tho' chiefly very small, which have every
year since been increasing, both in size and quanti-
ty;—and such a plenty has there been of those
valuable fish the present year, as that from 40 to
50 boats have been daily employed below the town
in catching them. And by the best computation
that can be made, about 300 barrels have already
been caught this season, from the first of August
to the present time, nearly equal in size to those in
Boston bay.—Last Tuesday six barrels of those fish
were drawn in a sein at Norwich landing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

Last Friday Capt. Higgs, arrived here from St.
Eustatius, and informs that on the 15th of last month
came on, at that place, a most violent gale of wind
at N. W. on which he, with a sloop and a schooner
belonging to Virginia, three or four vessels belong-
to New York, and several New-England men,
about 20 sail in all, put out to Sea; that the
next day the wind shifted to S. W. and increased
to a mere hurricane, more severe than the former,
which caused him to lie to for 36 hours.

Capt. Cox, from the Grenades, which place he
left the 9th of September, informs, that on the
soth, lat. 25, 30, he met with a very heavy gale of wind,
which he was obliged to cut away his mizenmast,
lost his main and foretopmasts, and carried away
the head of his foremost, shipped a great deal of
water, and lost all the sails he had bent; and that
the brig hope, Capt. Joseph Barter, from Edenton
Pool, was in company with him in the same
gale, and was obliged to cut away his mainmast.
The next day Capt. Robinson saw a ship dismasted,
but could not speak her.

Monday last arrived here Capt. Hastie from
Glasgow, but last, in 8 weeks from Newry, where
he put in to get mast, having carried away his
main-mast off the Isle of Man. On the 25th of Septem-
ber, in lat. 30, 56, long. 69, 4, he spoke a
brig from Rhode Island for Jamaica, out 33 days;
who said, that 2 days before, he had a violent gale
of wind.

Capt. Gilpin, arrived at Wilmington, informs,
that on the 5th of August, in lat. 32, 40, long. 97,
27, he fell in with and went on board the wreck
of a brig of about 100 tons burthen, loaded with
lumber; her mast and every thing, except one
pump which was raised two feet, and a water cask
which was lashed, were washed off her deck; her
steerage and cabin bulk heads were stove down;
one of her pumps broke off close to the deck;
her rudder gone; had a large scuttle cut forwards
to bale her, and was all under water, except her
quarter deck.

Capt. Adams from Havre de Grâce, on the 22d
ult. had only a fresh breeze, instead of a hurricane,
being in lat. 33, 30, long. 69: On the 26th, in
lat. 35, 50, long. 66, 30, he spoke the ship Pitt,
Capt. Cheesman, from York River, Virginia, for
London, who had suffered greatly in the gale:
The Captain was sick, and several of his men were
hurt by the boat in the gale, so that Capt. Adams
spared him a hand... The same day he spoke the
ship Enterprise, Peter Matocks, belonging to
London, bound from Grenada for Cafo bay, had
lost his main-sail, and received other damage in
the above gale. One of these vessels was to the
northward, and the other to the southward of Capt.
Adams, at the time they received their damage.

Yesterday arrived here, in 32 days from Turks
Islands, the schooner Deborah Capt. Auley, be-
longing to and bound for New Haven; two days
after he left Turks-Islands, sprung a leak, and
on the 22d ult. in the gale of wind, lat. 28 long.
35, she carried away her fore-mast and head of her
bowsprit, which obliged them to put in here.

PETERSBURGH, July 12.

THE garrison of Precop, consisting of 872
men, viz. 90 officers, and 782 Turkish soldiers,
finding themselves obliged to surrender at discre-
tion, demanded and obtained to be carried by
sea to Warna, on condition not to bear arms during
this war against the Russians. There were found
in the fort 73 pieces of brass cannon, 56 of iron, 3
pateroies, and 10 mortars. Our whole loss con-
sists in 25 men killed, 135 wounded, besides 6 miss-
ing. That of the enemy exceeds 1200 men, ei-
ther killed or wounded, besides 23 taken prisoners.

Before Prince Dolgorücki forced the lines of Pre-
cop, he had detached Prince Czerbatoff to take
possession of Arabat, in marching by Genitsch and
the neck of land on the side of the sea of Azoff;
and after the taking of Precop, he sent Major Ge-
neral Braun with another detachment to make him-
self master of Kostoff; but the Turkish garrison
did not wait his arrival, but demolished the fortifi-
cation, embarked on board some vessels which were
there, in order to repel into their own country, so
that General Braun took possession of the place with-
out striking a stroke. The garrison of Arabat,
however, consisting of between 7 and 800 men,
held firm; but Prince Czerbatoff, attacking the
fortress, carried it by assault, and the greater part
of them were thus destroyed or made prisoners. In
the mean time Prince Dolgorücki marched towwithin
thirty five miles of Caffa, where he waits the
coming in of the whole Tartar Nation to make
their submission, and expects to finish his expedition
into the Crimea in a fortnight or three weeks at
farthest.

General Weiseman's expedition beyond the Da-
nube succeeded completely, he beat a corps of 500
Turks near Tulcza, made 260 prisoners, burnt 30
vessels, and took 18 cannon.

The corps of Prince Repnin have quitted the
Banks of the Danube, in order to draw the enemy
on this side, and to cut them off.

The Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, by the
last accounts was not far from Kabul, famous by
the glorious battle on Augt 1, 1770.

It is said this General has a design of passing a
considerable detachment over the Danube, in order
to gain a footing on the other side that river.

The advices from Choczim fully confirm the news
that Prince Dolgorücki had forced the lines of the
Isthmus and Peninsula of Crimea the 25th of June,
and that the taking of the fortress had been the im-
mediate consequence.

LONDON,
Augt 19. Letters from Constantinople, by
yesterday's mail, dated July 3, tell us, that their
advices from Syria are very disagreeable. Ali Bey
has published a manifesto, in which he styles himself
Sultan of Egypt, successor to the Pharaohs,
and Deliverer of the land of Promise. Mecca, the
Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas of
Damas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Se-
rafkier of Ursia, having assembled their forces to
oppose his enterprise after a most bloody engage-
ment, in June, had been defeated, and, in conse-
quence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphal entry
into the city of Damas.

July 6. On wednesday night the parliament of the middle temple agreed to an address to be presented to the worshipful the benchers of that Society, for the expulsion of Mr. James Stephen, lately become a student of that Honourable Society, and author of a late ingenious pamphlet "on the illegality imprisonment for debt." The grounds of the charge for expulsion are, want of birth, want of fortune want of moderation, and some threats against one of the members, whom he heard intended making a motion for expulsion.

Extract of a Letter from St. Peterburgh May 24.

" We had yesterday the most melancholy spectacle that eyes could behold.

The front line on the Vasiloff took fire about twelve o'clock, and burnt with inexpressible fury, being above all the efforts of human art by a strong north-east wind, till near midnight; it extended nearly to the great perspective in the middle of the island, from the seventh line down to the 17th.

" Judge of our alarm; when this dreadful fire was at its height, there broke out at the same instant of time two others of no less magnitude, one on the Petersburgh side just behind the warehouses, and at the Colonna, just on this side of the Kalinkabridge; and in the afternoon, about five o'clock, two more, one at the Pesky, and the other at the Wolodyuryemsky.

" It is impossible to describe the consternation this occasioned in every one's face, nobody could guess where it might end, nor whose turn would come next: our line was happily saved by the wind's being down the river; had it set right over, every house in front must have gone, from the excessive heat. Since midnight every thing has been quiet, and we trust in God we shall see no more of this dreadful disaster. The first fire on the island began by accident at a baker's; the others are supposed to have been all contrived by merciless wretches, to divert people's attention, to have an opportunity of plundering the miserable sufferers. There have been actually found many proofs of this: what punishment can equal such hellish crimes?

" There are 60 brick houses, and at least 300 wooden houses, destroyed on the Vasiloff Ostroff, and on the Petersburgh side above 500; Colonna 200, the two latter chiefly of wood: the other fires did less damage, being soon got under."

August 6. We hear that for the future popular offences will be prosecuted by examination on interrogatories, the temper of the times rendering the general impartiality of juries very much suspected by government.—This mode of proceeding is certainly within the letter of the law, though it is utterly repugnant to the spirit of our constitution; and reduces the subject, as the elegant Marquis of Beccaria justly observes, " to the terrible alternative either of offending God, or of contributing to his own immediate destruction."

Many principal merchants in the city are soliciting grants on the borders of the Mississippi, which is universally reckoned one of the finest climates in the world, and produces, besides an infinite variety of other valuable commodities, much better tobacco than the best Virginia hitherto imported into this kingdom.

The British dominions on the borders of the Mississippi produce the finest shipping timber in the universe, and in such plenty, that the Spaniards on the opposite coast, who have none of their own, cut it down in large quantities, and send it to the Havannah, for the purpose of refitting their navy, which they are hourly increasing, and probably with a view of annoying this kingdom.

The duty upon tobacco is generally allowed to be the most valuable revenue of the Crown; it is therefore barely prudent in the Government to give every possible encouragement to this trade, since the more it brings in, the less occasion their will naturally be for burthening the subject with extraordinary demands to make good the civil list deficiencies.

The scarcity of vegetables in the two Florida's is so great, notwithstanding the pompous accounts of those places published repeatedly by government, to justify the extravagance of erecting them into governments, that the common price of a cabbage is a dollar, or 4s. 6d. and even those who raise the plant, cannot procure it under half-a-crown.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated the 6th instant, nine o'clock at night

" A courier extraordinary, just arrived from the Court of Vienna, dispatched by the Chevalier Durand, Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court, set out on his return at four in the morning. The public is greatly alarmed on this occasion. It is said that the Emperor, who is employed by the Court of France to act as a mediator between Russia and the Porte, has discovered that France, in conjunction with Spain, had ordered our fleets to succour the Turks, which will render his trouble and expences fruitless. M. Durand has demanded his recall, not being a man of such a temper as to serve for a hackney to bad proceedings. He has justified himself to the Emperor in such a manner as to merit his esteem."

August 19. Two vessels of 300 tons are taken up in the river for carrying a quantity of small-arms, ordinance stores, &c. to New-York.

It is talked upon Change, that leaders of the

Minority have lately received some letters from Boston New-York, &c. containing all the circumstances of some very important matters, which are to be the subject of consideration in the course of next Session of Parliament.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

EVERY Act of Oppression and Tyranny exercised against any of the British Colonies, nearly affects them all, as the Rights of all have been invaded, and are equally exposed to Danger; whoever then asserts their Rights, or any Rights that are common to all, and on that Account is oppressed or injured, merits approbation and Thanks, and is entitled to Encouragement and Protection from all: And as Mr. Goddard, of Philadelphia, by refusing to prostitute his Press to the work of Purposes, against his Country and Individuals, has incurred the displeasure of their Enemies, who, by Persecution and Oppression have laboured to destroy him, and has gallantly defended himself, and asserted the Rights of a British Subject and of his Country, upon all Occasions, I think it but Justice to let him and the World know that his Conduct is highly approved in the neighbouring Colonies, to which End I desire a Place in your next Paper, for the following Sentiments of Your humble Servant,

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, October 8, 1771.
—Tis not in Mortals to command Success,
But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

ADDISON'S CATO.

*T*HE Pennsylvania Chronicle of the 30th of September, No 246, has given me so much Pleasure that I cannot help desiring that my Countrymen in general should share it with me; especially as the Subject concerns the Common Rights of Mankind, and in particular is highly interesting to every Inhabitant of the British Colonies. When therefore they see their common Cause nobly defended by an oppressed, injured Individual, labouring under the greatest Disadvantages; against all the rancorous Efforts of numerous Emisaries of Tyranny, and Wickedness in high Places; every Man who has a proper Regard for that Freedom which God has made the Birth right of every Man—every Man of Virtue or Generosity, must behold, on one Side, with Delight and Veneration, the gallant Supporter of the unequal Conflict; and with proportionable Resentment and Disgust must regard his base Assailants on the other. Such a Scene is exhibited in the present Contention between Mr. Goddard, the Printer of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, and his ungenerous Enemies; who have by a series of Treachery and Injustice, with the most wicked Designs, betrayed him into Difficulties; and purely because he refused to be subservient to them in those Designs, the principal Object of which was the enslaving their Country, have basely taken advantage of the Situation to which they had reduced him, in order to complete his Ruin; and thereby deprive their Country of an able and uniform Assertor of its Rights.

Every real Friend to the English Nation and Constitution, must therefore wish Mr. Goddard Success and Victory over his Enemies, because he has deserved it, by bravely maintaining his Post; and because his Enemies are also the Enemies of Justice, of Liberty and their Country: But whether he succeeds or not, he is entitled to our Gratitude and Applause, nor will he finally lose his Reward.

This World, indeed, is not a Place of Rewards and Punishments, so much as of Discipline and Trial, therefore Fraud and Oppression, are often suffer'd to prevail against Equity and Justice—for the general Wickedness of a Nation never fails to draw down national Punishment; and the usual Dispensation of Providence, is, to let loose wicked Men, as Plagues and Scourges, and Executioners of divine Vengeance upon the Sins of Mankind. For this Reason the most base and Villainous Designs, are frequently permitted to succeed against the most salutary and patriotic; and the worst of Men to triumph over the most generous Supporters of national Rights—But, tho' for wise and good Ends such Events are permitted, yet not one generous, virtuous Action, nor one base wicked one, of the Friends or Enemies of Mankind—The Patriot or the Traytor, shall lose its proper Reward, either in this World or the next, if not in both. Such Conflicts in a right Cause, tho' unsuccessful, are beheld in Heaven with Delight, and on Earth by all good Men.

In this difficult and hazardous Post, Mr. Goddard has the Honour to appear at present, and to have acquitted himself hitherto, with a Spirit and Address, that meets with the highest Applause of all, from whom it could do Honour, or give Pleasure to a worthy Man.

I have read Mr. Goddard's Narrative, shewing the Conduct of Messrs. G—— and W——, his late Partners in the Printing Business in Philadelphia, and as the Narrative carries the Marks of Truth and Probability in every Circumstance, and has never been contradicted, which undoubtedly it would have been if not true, I therefore believe the whole of it, which is agreeable to the Opinion

of all my Acquaintance. By this it evidently appears that the original Design of these worthy Partners, in engaging in this Business, was, to obtain a Press that should be entirely subservient to their own Views, and that those Views were, to betray and destroy the Liberties of their Country, and aggrandize Themselves upon its Ruins. This, or some other base Design was at first suspected by some of Mr. Goddard's Friends who knew the Men, and warn'd him to be upon his Guard against them. They thought proper to conceal their Designs from him, affecting an Appearance of Candour and Fairness, but artfully took Measures to involve him in Difficulties, and make him absolutely dependant upon them. When they had so far succeeded, that it was not probable he would be able to extricate himself from the Snares in which they had entangled him, and had obtained such Advantages over him, that few Men in his Situation would have had Courage or Virtue to resist them, or withstand the Temptations they used to seduce him to their Purposes. They then ventured to unmask their Designs, and let him see the dirty Work in which he was to be employed; but finding his Integrity and Resolution to be Proof against both their Menaces and Allurements, they have ever since strenuously laboured to destroy him whom they could not corrupt; to effect which, they have not scrupled to prostitute that Power, with which they were invested solely for the public Good. It must give Pleasure to every honest Man, to find such Men, and such Measures, so unexpectedly defeated.

And it must give us a pleasing Hope, that Providence has not yet wholly abandoned us, when we see Men raised up so well qualified to confound the Devices that wicked Men have formed against our Rights and Liberties. Mr. Goddard's Cause is now become the Cause of his Country, and of all America, and I hope they will unite to support him.

New-York, Oct. 14.

It was a Matter of Astonishment to all the British Colonies, that the Author of so vile a Piece as that published during the Time of the Stamp-Act, under the Signature of *Americanus*, should have been admitted into the Assembly of Pennsylvania! The plain Design of that Piece, was, to check and suppress the Spirit of Opposition to the Stamp-Act, that then prevailed; to persuade the People of America, that the Parliament of Great Britain had an undoubted Right to tax, and make Laws to bind us, in all Cases whatsoever, and that it was unlawful and highly criminal in us, to refuse Submission to all such Laws; in short the whole Tendency of *Americanus*'s Piece, at that critical Time, was to introduce the Stamp-Act, and aid the Ministry in their Designs of enslaving America. We were treacherously persuaded to admit the Right of Taxing us, and submit to the Stamp-Act, which he allowed to be a Hardship upon us, on purpose to give Credit to the Scheme he proposed to us for getting rid of it, which was, by humble Petition and Remonstrance—[The Efficacy of which Measure has since appeared, in numerous Instances]—*Americanus* expatiated on the Advantages we received from Great Britain, the Unreasonableness and Ingratitude of refusing to bear a Part in the Expence of our own Preservation—The Impracticability of uniting the Colonies in any Scheme of Self defence, or raising Supplies sufficient for that Purpose, the Necessity of vesting the Power to do this in the Parliament of Great Britain—Our Safety in trusting this Power to their Hands, the Improbability that they would abuse it—their Power to compel us to it if we did refuse, our Inability to resist, the Duty of the Parliament to insist upon our Obedience and Submission—which if voluntary on our Part, would be our wisest and safest Course, since then we might safely rely upon the paternal Tenderness of Great Britain to take off every Burden that was really grievous, upon our humble Petition.—Thus did this insidious Enemy artfully endeavour to seduce us into an Acknowledgment and Admission of the Right to Tax us—And the Principle being once established, our Contention for Freedom, would have been at an End immediately—Submission to every Burden or Imposition that Avarice, Pride, Cruelty or Wantonness could lay upon us, would have been henceforth our miserable Destiny. And yet, oh amazing Infatuation! The Man whose Principles and Endeavours would have betray'd his Country into this State—A Man who in his private Conduct from the worst Motives appears to have practised Series of Arts of Treachery, Injustice and Cruelty in order to ruin an Individual, for doing his Duty—A Man who appears thus flagrantly culpable, both in his private and public Conduct, has again found Means to get himself elected one of the Representatives of the Assembly of Pennsylvania!

G.

Mr. HOLT,
AS it is very probable that some persons will endeavour to represent the late change of Sheriffs in Ulster, as a very hard and partial act; all I would ask of those persons is, that they would recollect that Mr. Low, who was as good a Sheriff as any of the counties ever had, was displaced for no other reason than his being disagreeable to the

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this it evidently appears that members for that county, who were very desirous of preferring the gentleman, who is now served as he served Mr. Low.

TIT for TAT

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Capt. Hooper from the West-Indies, the 23d ult. in Lat. 31, Lon. 69, 20, spoke with Capt. James Magrath, in the Brig Nancy, from Rhode-Island, for Jamaica, who had met with a violent gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, in which he had lost all his Horses, carried away his Main-top Mast, and his Vessel was otherwise much damaged.

Capt. Paul Miller, in twenty-four Days from Dominica, the 7th Instant, in Lat. 37, 35, in twenty six fathom Water, spoke with Capt. Langworthy, in a brig from Rhode-Island, who twenty Days before had been overset in a Hurricane, by which Accident he lost twenty two Horses and all his Masts, and was then returning to Rhode-Island.

The Snow Lisbon, from the Bay of Honduras, for London, put in here for Provisions last Friday Noon; John Stevenson, her late Master, having died the Wednesday before, she came in under the command of Capt. Green.

Sunday sailed for England the Fox Mast Ship, Capt. Norman, in which Vessel went Passengers Major Tovey, The Rev. Mr. Miles Cooper, President of King's College in this City, and some others.

The Big Charming Sally, Capt. John Taylor, who about a Month ago, sail'd from this Port for Madeira, on Sunday last return'd, in Distress, and gives the following Account—That on Tuesday the 24th Sept. in Lat. 39, 30, Lon. 61, 20, lying to, under a balanced Main Sail, the Wind S. by W. a very hard Gale, and a dangerous Sea running, they shipped a Sea on their Starboard Quarter, by which the Quarter Rails, Stanchions, Ruff-Trees, both Boats, and every Thing on the Deck was, carried away; the Tiller and two Rudder Irons, broke, the Main Sail split, and Damages in lesser Matters, too numerous to mention; besides that two Scamen, viz. Ed. Richards, was sorely bruised, and J. Conally, wash'd overboard and drowned, and the Captain's Leg broke; who in this dismal Situation concluding to put back for New-York, arrived on the 12th, off Sandy-Hook, took a Pilot on board, and on Monday came up to Town.

On Tuesday in 3 Days from Quebec, arrived the Schooner Maiden-Head, Capt. Castles, who on the 9th Inst. Lat. 49, 7, spoke with a Ship, (Capt. Houston, or Ulrich) from New-York for Liverpool, all well. On the 24th Sept. he saw Capt. Reves, lying in the Gut of Canseau.

The ship Dutches of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, wait only for a Wind to sail for London.

[The Imperialist not in Time for this Paper.]

At FREEMAN's ALMANACK, to be had at the Printing-Office, on Hunter's-Quay, Rotten Row.

Custum-House, New-York, Reward Entries.

Brig Diana, P. Miller, Jun. from Dominica. Sloop Cumberland, J. Conkling, Hispaniola; Clarissa, P. Vail, Halifax; Betty, B. Lindsey, Rhode-Island.

Outward.—Ship Lady Gage, S. Kemble, for London; Britannia, J. Waldron, Jamaica; Beaver, P. De Peyster, Monduras. Brig Charming Patty, S. Weeks, Dublin; Mary, C. Anderson, South-Carolina. Sloop Lawrence, J. Gardner, St. Croix; Lydia, J. Freebody, Jun., and Sloop Betty, B. Lindsey, Rhode-Island; Good-Intent, D. Harrison, Africa; Humbird, T. Cox, Rhode-Island.

Cleared.—Ship Dutches of Gordon, I. Winn; and Fox, Z. Norman, to London; Hope, A. Stewart, Honduras; Severin, J. Hathorne; and Sloop Elizabeth and May, J. Mathelin, Philadelphia; Phenix, J. Sprague, North-Carolina; Two Sisters, T. Richardson, St. Augustine. Schooner Speedwell, J. Devereaux, Newfoundland; Active, P. Scott, North-Carolina.

New-York, King's-College, 16th Oct. 1772.
THE Medical Lectures will begin on Monday the 4th of Nov. next, in the following Order,

The Theory of Physic, by Dr. MIDDLETON.

Anatomy, by Dr. CLOSSY. Chirurgery, with a complete Course of Operations upon the Human Body, by Dr. JONES.

The Practice of Physic, by Dr. S. BARD. Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by Dr. MIDDLETON.

N. B. The Introductory Lectures to the different Classes will be public, as usual.

The first Lecture will be delivered in the College-Hall, by Dr. Middleton, upon a general Medical Subject, at 12 o'Clock precisely, where the Doors will be open for all Gentlemen who will please there to attend.

RAN away on Saturday the 12th instant, from the subscriber, living at the Ship-yards, an indentured servant girl, named CATHERINE BEASLEY, about 15 years of age, fair complexion, smooth faced, of a middling stature, blue ey'd; had on a calico gown, blue quitted petticoat, and took with her several other clothes. Whoever takes up and returns the said servant girl, to me the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, and any person, who keeps, or entertains her, shall be prosecuted as the law directs, by

JAMES DICKSON.

RAN away last Monday the 14th, instant, from the subscriber living in Irish-street, a high Dutch servant girl named Catherine Araway Gustan, about 16 years of age, short and well made, brown hair and pretty much mark'd with the small pox, had on when she went away, a black and white stuff petticoat, a red and white calico do. a ssnaburgs short gown, a short red stool, black bonnet, a pair of stockings and shoes. Whoever takes up and secures said servant so that her master may have her again, shall have two Dollars reward if taken in the city, and so if taken out of the city, and other reasonable charges paid by me,

GEORGE CAMPBELL,
or the Printer hereof.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to harbour, or carry off the said girl, as they shall answer it at their peril.

some persons will make late change of word and partial act; is that they would be as good a Sheriff as was displaced for disagreeable to the

Just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the last Vessels from Hull, Bristol, &c. and to be sold
By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

In QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly,
A large and neat assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the Season,

Amongst which are, viz.

B L U E, brown and drab Printed and check do.

Coloured broad cloths, Mantuas, pettongs and sattins,

Devonshire kerseys, Black, blue and green plushes,

Plains and halfstocks, Felt hats of all sizes,

Bearskins and Bath coatings, Bibles and testaments,

Indian blankets, Watts's psalms,

Red and white flannels, Dillworth's spelling books, and

Embroidered ditto, Primers,

Red, blue and yellow serges, Writing paper,

Spotted swanskins, Bombezans and crapes,

Rugs and blankets, 7-8, wide and 3-8 cotton

Serge denim and everlasting, and linen checks,

Camblets and camblettes, Strip'd Hollands and bed bunts,

Callimancoes and durants, 7-8, and 9-10 wide Irish linens,

Rattinets and shalloons, Dutch dowlas and garlick,

Mens and women's cotton and Tandems and pistol lawns,

worsted hose.

Calicos and cottons, Irish and British ozaburgh,

India chintzes and Palme's, Brown rolls and Hessian,

Pins and needles of all sorts, White and brown buckram,

10d powder and wafers, Wire and mould shirt buttons,

Mens and women's, and 3d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails

children's gloves & mitts, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylor's

String flets,

Black and coloured breeches patterns,

London pewter—Dishes, plates,

basons, quarts, pints,

Table and tea spoons,

Knives and forks,

Barlow penknives,

Cuttane and pistol cap do.

Powder and shot—And many

other articles, too tedious to mention.

Likewise, Wine, rum, sugar, molasses, nutmeg, pepper,

and a few barrels fresh pickled COD FISH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

At his store in Maiden-Lane,

Has just imported, a variety of the following goods, which

he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash, short credit, or

country produce, wholesale or retail;

A Near assortment of fa-

shionable breeches

Strip'd and plain lutestrings

Strip'd and plain mantuas

Changeable silks

Damask

Black, spotted and figured

fattins

White figur'd ditto

Black, white, blue and green

peelongs

Alamode

Servantes and Persians

Superfine broad cloth

Fine Bath beavers

Dress'd serge

Rattinets—Shalloons

Green

Blue

Naps

Duffles

Osnaburgs

Ribbons of all sorts

Black cravats

Black Barcelona

Black mode and

White farset handkerchiefs

Red and white flannel

Callimancos

Durants

Tammies

Plain and strip'd camblets

Croft-bar'd ditto

Calicos

Cottons

Chintzes

Priated linen

Copper plate bed furniture

Cambricks

Plain and sprigg'd muslin

Plain lawns

Sprigg'd lawn aprons and

handkerchiefs

Flower'd, strip'd and plain

Ghenting

Check'd and plain Ghenting

handkerchiefs

Plain and flower'd guaze

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 10th Day of December next ensuing, or at private

Sale any time before:

A House and Lot of ground in Queen-

Street, lately belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Tiefe

Henderson, (deceased) and is now occupied by Messrs. John

and William Inlay; it is well known for its most convenient Situa-

tion for a Merchant's Store, which has been kept there for many

Years. There will likewise be sold at the same Time, or at private

sale, another framed House, belonging to the same Estate,

in King-Street, next Door to the Widow Duane's, and is now

in the Tenure of John Smith, Esq; For Particulars inquire of

JOHN INLAY,

ALEXANDER MOORE,

PETER CORNE.

10, 1771. 25

THE Subscriber having been

unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Barber, as master

at the school at New-bridge in Hackensack, he will use his

utmost endeavours to merit the approbation of all concern'd,

by his care and attention in the Education of his pupils,

whom he will instruct in all the necessary branches of

English learning, and fit for College in the most expedi-

tious and accurate manner.

The situation is remarkably healthy and delightful,

abounding with the best provisions:

The Scholars may be boarded for £. 14 Pr. Ann. which

is from £. 4 to £. 6 cheaper than at any of the neighbouring

schools.

The school will be opened on Monday next the 24th of

October, 1772. by the public's,</

POET'S CORNER.

From the London Evening Post, July 26.

D O U B T L E S S, this paragraph is spurious.
No Gentleman that grace this Isle,
Could ever be so meanly curious,
Or lope to a disguise so vile.
The futile puppet-show of Windsor,
Who, that had taste, would not disdain,
Or for the sight would give a pin, Sir,
That had of self-respect a grain?
On pretty Misses pom'fily
May possibly pass well enough,
Or ev'n on Masters Jack and Billy,
But sure a Man would spurn such fun.

N O T I C E is hereby given, to the Governors of the College, of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York, in America, That they are desired to meet at the House of Richard Bolton, in the Broad Way, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of October instant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

LAMB. MOORE.

E N N I S G R A H A M,
Has for sale, at his store, at the corner of Wall-street, a large assortment of goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from Europe:

B EST superfine Middling and low price broad cloths	Silk gloves	Striped cotton
Hunters, Forrest and Fine Cashmere do.	Black and white silk hose	Diapers
Twil'd coatings German serges	Mixt do.	Threads
Devonshire kerseys	Barcelona handkerchiefs	Green baize
Swanskins	Silk ferrets	Red do.
Flannens	Sewing silks	Brown buckram
Wiltons	Best scarf twist	Black do.
Thicksets	Silk garters	White do.
Genoa velvets	Scarf twist buttons	Glazed linens
Macchiarini do.	Worsted, do. gilt do.	Wilton carpetting
Feather'd do.	Metal, plated	Stay tapes
Velverets	and sleeve buttons	Livery laces
Collar do.	Mohair, shoe and Quality binding	Shammy skins
Nankeens	Red tapes	Sealing wax
Fustians, fattinets	Crewels	Wafers in boxes
Hair and Worsted plushes	Worsted gloves	Pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles
Rattinet shalloons	Plainworsted hose	Steel do.
Durants, Callimancoes	Ribbed do.	Taylor's irons
Tammies	Plain thread	Do. shears and scissars
Camblets	Ribbed do.	— Notches
Duroys	Worsted cord	Brass thimbles
Sagathees	White shammy gloves	GOLD and silver buttons
Furniture checks	Purple do.	Do. broad hat laces
Brown hollands	Horn buttons	Narrow do.
Dewlins	Nankeen do.	Gold and silver Epolets
British linen	White thread do.	Gold & silver garters
Russia drillings	Pins	Do. do. Vellum
Irish sheeting	Writing paper	— threads
Ozenburgs	Cambricks	— pearl
Silk Damascanus	Long lawns	— spangles
Perfians	Silk bordered tabbys	— cord
Taffeties	Crimson tabbys	— hat bands
Padufoys	Black do.	Gold and silver buttons and loops
Silk and hair grams	Pecloons	Spangled loops for coats
Black silk prunello	Silk vellure	Do. do. frogs
Cloth colour do.	Black serge do.	— bordering loops
Black crapse	Buff colour do.	— imbrodered vest with spangles
Dimities	Everlasting	Silver do. worked upon white and purple tabby
Janes	Double allopexes	
Silk breeches patterns	Silk do.	
Vest do.	Duroys	
Any of the above goods sold cheap, wholesale or retail. 1 4		

N I C H O L A S H O F F M A N,
At his Store in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market, Has just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the last Vessels from Liverpool and Bristol;

C LOTH coloured coatings	Broad and narrow camblets
Blue do.	Pins
Red do.	Sewing filk
Green knap frizes	Irish sheeting
Blue do.	Cuttle knives
Cloth coloured do.	Knives and forks
Blue and mix'd German serges	Buckram
Blue and mix'd forrest cloths	Cambricks and lawns
6 4, and yd. wide Bath coatings	Ghent handkerchiefs
Yard wide hunters	Crois bar and figur'd, double folded
Striped blankets	Stuff
Scarlet broad cloths	Chequered camblets
Blue & brown do.) from 9s. to Black & drab do.) 25s. per yd.	Barley corns
Swanskins	Bombazens
Shalloons	Ozzaburgs
Durants	Bed ticks
Tammies	Clouting diapers
9 8, and yd. wide Irish linens	Fustians
Silk romals	Black breeches patterns
Black Barcelona handkerchiefs	Scotch threads
Cotton romals	Felt hats
Writing paper	Taylor's shears
Black Perfians	Ivory and horn combs
India taffeties	Shoe buckles
Black satin peeling	Ink powders
Black and blue callimancoes	Basket buttons
Velverets	Metal and brass coat and vest buttons
Flints	Gartering
Hanover lace	Quality bindings
Dowlas	Yd. wide, & 6 4 check linens
Apron and cap tapes	

BOLTING CLOTHS.

Also, a few hogheads of extraordinary good TOBACCO.

N E W - Y O R K : Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, Rotten-Row, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

A B E E L and BYVANCK,

At the sign of the Spade near Coenties Market, Albany Pier.

Have just imported by the Friendship, Capt. Lewis from Bristol, and the last vessels from London;

A Large assortment of ironmongery and cutlery ware and which they sell reasonable wholesale or retail.

Also Nails, tacks, and brads, of all sizes, London T C steel, Blister'd and German do. hoop and sheet iron, London and Bristol Pewter, Swedes and American bar iron, iron pots kettles, tea kettles skillets, wagon and cart boxes, alum, brimstone, copperas, red-wood, log-wood, powder, shot, bar-lead, anvils, vices, and beck irons, sad irons, spades, shovels, trice, jack, and squirrel chains; the very best saw mill, croft cur' and pit faws, fiddles, and fiddle strings, bird cages, leaf-gold, argol, pumice, rotten-stone, and emery.

A L S O

And assortment of looking glasses from £. 12 to £. 15, and a very curious and large assortment of japan'd ware.

TEN EYCK and SEAMAN,

At their Flour Store near Coenties-Market,

Have for Sale, either wholesale or retail;

Best F F gun powder,

Window glass, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10.

Choice Taunster ale,

Pewter, in small bandy cans,

with dishes, plates, basins, and spoons.

Teneriff wine by the pipe, half pipe, or quarter cask,

Chocolate, Coffee,

Ware's best Scotch snuff,

Wool cards of the best kind,

Shot—Bar lead.

A few barrels of good beef.

Butter in firkins.

A L S O

A large assortment of

D R U G S,

With every article connected therewith,

And also in those sundry branches, as

Painters and Limners Colours,

Dyers and Fullers Articles,

Window Glass of all Sizes,

with Coach and Plate Glass;

Founders and Smelters Articles,

Jewellers Stones, &c.

London and hard Metal Pewter;

Sheet Lead;

Ditto Brass

In Boxes

Do. Copper

Rolls and

Do. Tin

Bundles.

Do. Iron

Steel of different Sizes and Marks,

Nails and Shot of all Sizes,

Writing Paper of all do.

A L S O. an Assortment of

Paper Hangings and Carpetting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES,

Spicer—Snuffs.

And variety of other articles for country stores and the army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN AMIE,

Has imported in the Ship Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble from LONDON;

Stoughton's bitters

Turlington's balsam

Best small Italian capers

Hardenham's No. 43

Strafford

Snuffs

Plain rappee

Wellton's Scotch in bottles

Do. in bladders

Fine Kites-foot and Oronoco tobacco

Likewise has for sale, as usual,

Madeira

Red port

Teneriff

Frontignan

French liqueurs

Old spirits and brandy

Rum and Gineva

Porter and Tawnton ale

Best claret by the case or doz.

Muscovado sugar

Anchovies

Alspice

Oatmeal

Prunellos

Prunes and tamarinds

Indigo—New rice—Cayenne

Wax tapers and

Spermaceti candles

Honey, common green,

Shoukong and bohea teas

Coffee, chocolate

And every other article in the grocery way

Wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, at his store in Smith-street.

JOHN SCHUYLER, Jun.

At his store in Dock-street. Between the Coenties and Slip-Markets; has just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the last vessels from Bristol, &c. a large and general assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or credit; consisting of the following articles.

BLUE coatings of all prices.

Red, Do. Bo. Cloth colour'd Do. Blue, brown, and scarlet.

Minionet lawns Brown holland, Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs.

Black, white plain and figur'd guaze

Handband crapes and tiffany crepe,

Crape for women's gowns.

Crois bar'd and figur'd double fold flutes,

Striped blankets

Scarlet, blue, brown, mizt, and drab broad cloths, of all prices,

Thick white swanskins.

White, blue, scarlet, and yellow flannels.

Dutch lace, black and blue everlasting,

Black figured drawboys,

Dowlas,

Bedticks and bedbunts,

Clothing diapers,

Pink, blue, black and white narrow perians.

Fustians,

Men's plain and rib'd worsted hose,

7 8 and yd. wd. Irish linens, from 2s. to 6s. per yard,

Sergeantines,

Tandem, fletias.

Silk romal handkerchiefs

Black Barcelona and silk handkerchiefs of all sorts,

Black and white carvats,

Scotch linen handkerchiefs,

Cotton romals,

Black and colour'd perians,

English taffeties,

Black, blue and white pe-

long satins,

Flower'd and spotted broad satins,

Purple, gloves and mitts,

Black shammy, Do.

Colour'd shammy, Do.

White gloves and mitts,

Men's buckskin gloves,

L-E-R, Jun.
Street; has just import-
ed, from London, and
a large and general
assortment, which he will
credit; consisting of
paper, bonnet, Do-
cks and lawns,
and broad lawns,
lawnes
hollands,
aprons and hand-
kerchiefs,
white plain and
gauze
crapes and tiffany
or womens gowns,
arr'd and figur'd down-
d fluffis,
camblets,
tabberets,
ornis,
brunels, missionets,
ilverets,
nes.
and Scotch oznaburgs,
acts,
and blue everlastinggs,
gured drawboys,
and bedbunts,
diapers,
ue, black and white
w persians.
ain and rib'd worsted

s blue worsted hose,
caps, worsted mitts,
black breeches pat-
es, blue and green.
and necklaces of all
—crewels,
arters,
threads,
ad white gauze
kerchiefs,
ts, shot,
lates, dishes, muggs,
s, and spoons,
and forks,
and penknives,
nk pots,
shears and scissars,
uttons, metal Do.
, Do.
uckles,
d coarse combs
ettles, frying pans,
-z and large brass pins,
owder, thimbles,
fuff,
s, cinuamom, mace,
cloves,
sets of elegant work'd
n aprons, handker-
, and treble ruffles,
L. 8, to L. 15 per
with a variety of other
es two tedious to be
ed.

L E R, Jun^b
between the Coenties
the following Articles,
tted ermine
ed and green long ellis
ide, and yd. 3-8 cot-
check
-Brass kettles
ds. &c. 3 4

LANCEY'S
STORE,
King-Street, nearly
crosses's,
cheap for Cash.
ings, dimities,
ains, bed bunts, and
s, linen handkerchiefs
colour'd sewing silks,
ack, and cloth colour'd
ings, best black Genoa
hat.—Writing paper,

entered on,
in Little Dock-street,
inquire of the Printer.

1003

4th October, 1771.

complaint of
merchant, an attach-
eet of Samuel Rogers,
of Connecticut, mer-
tice thereof, according
ers of this city; and
was occasioned by a
en the parties concern-
said misunderstanding
and removed, and all
ed, to the satisfaction
aid Rogers and Brooks,
this city; therefore the
otice before mentioned
be discontinued; and
and People which may

orts of Printing
n are inserted for
tion,

[Extracts from the Virginia papers, &c. relating
to an American Episcopate. The subject con-
tinued from our last.]

Williamsburg, June 13, 1771.

An answer to the protest of the Reverend Samuel Henley professor of moral Philosophy in William and Mary college; and the Reverend Thomas Gwatkin, professor of mathematicks, and natural Philosophy, in William and Mary college.

S. I am placed at the head of a committee by the re-

As I am placed at the head of a committee, by two reverend and respectable professors of the college, in a protest which they have published against the proceedings of a late convention, and as I made the motion for the measure against which they protest, it may be expected from me that I should say something in reply to the said protest. I have therefore sat down with an intent to satisfy, as well as I can, that expectation.

With respect to the first and second heads of the protest, the clergy did not meet to do any business in the way of Representation. The whole body was properly summoned, on this occasion, to act for themselves, and themselves only. Had the clergy met as Representatives, twelve of them

Had the clergy met as Representatives, twelve of them might very well have represented a hundred, because, we see, in other bodies of men, that a hundred represent thousands, and five hundred represent millions. On summoning the clergy to meet and act in a body, there never was an instance of their all meeting in this dominion; and except they who attend are to be considered as the whole Body, on any particular occasion, they have no rule among them by which to settle what shall or what shall not be a convention of the clergy. And as small a number as the clergy present at this convention have, before now, done business as the body; such as addressing the governor, &c. For these reasons: the clergy present were of opinion that they were a regular convention; but yet, in consideration of their fewness, they were unwilling that their sentiments, on such an occasion as they were called together upon, should be adopted for the sentiments of their whole body, absent as well as present. They therefore disagreed to the motion for addressing the king by themselves, without the concurrence of their absent brethren; but agreed to the motion for appointing a committee to draw up an address, and take the sentiments of their brethren upon it, out of convention. These were two very different motions, and there was, evidently, no contrariety in rejecting the one and espousing the other; but the whole conduct, in this point, was very suitable to the circumstances of the meeting. There is no difference, I suppose, between the sentiments of the clergy in convention, and out of convention, except in the form of taking their sentiments. They have certainly this advantage in giving their sentiments out of convention, that they may do it upon the greatest deliberation. And the favourers of an American episcopate desire the clergy of this colony to make use of every opportunity, they shall have, to inform themselves thoroughly concerning that subject; to read and hear every thing they can, pro and con, before they sign, or refuse to sign, the address that will be proposed to them; and to do nothing rashly. As to the business of rescinding, which the protestants complain of, if the clergy at the late convention had, or did rescind any thing, this behaviour does not surely deserve the name of being contrary to all order and decorum. On the other hand, it showed a solicitude in the clergy, which ought, and I believe does take place, in all bodies of men, a solicitude that nothing be left upon their minutes, as their Act, but what they do finally, and upon the most mature deliberations approve. A court of justice, in solemn determination of property, does, I have understood, on the last reading of their order next morning, on more care and consideration, very commendably undo what they had done the day before.

With respect to the third head of the protest: the expression *American episcopate* does not necessarily include a Jurisdiction over the other colonies. It includes a jurisdiction over none but the clergy of one or more colonies, as may be thought most proper. If it should be thought proper by his Majesty to make a diocese, of Virginia alone, and put the clergy of it under the government of a Bishop, appropriated to themselves, it would be an *American episcopate*. But if Virginia should not be thought large enough for a diocese, or the clergy of it not esteemed numerous enough to employ the care and attention of a Bishop, if it should be thought fit to comprise the clergy of Maryland, and of some other of the northern Provinces, as well as Virginia, in one diocese; the clergy of Maryland, and some other more northern Provinces, have already petitioned for an American episcopate. How an American episcopate, if it was to extend farther than is here supposed, can materially affect the natural rights and fundamental laws of the colonies in general, I cannot apprehend; because I think the colonies in general to be, in this, a happy copy of the parent country, that episcopal government in the church is in now very with the constitution of the state. Of this I am very confident, or or otherwise I should, by no means, have engaged in the measure, that such an American episcopate, as is at present desired, by any of its favourers, as far as I can judge, can aff. &c, in the least degree, neither the natural rights, nor the fundamental laws, nor the property, nor the legal pri. cies, civil or religious; of anybody of men, or of any individual whatsoever.

With respect to the fourth head of the protest, I cannot discern how the establishment of an American episcopate, at this time, can any way weaken the connection between the mother country and her colonies, or that it has any the least relation to the present unhappy disputes between them. I have a better opinion of the sensible and leading men among protestant dissenters, than to imagine that, while they enjoy every liberty they can desire in their religious societies, they can think it unreasonable in the clergy of the church to endeavour at retaining themselves under episcopal government, especially if that episcopal government may be had without injury to the property, rights, civil and religious, of the protestant dissenters themselves, or of any other persons. I know of no such ill disposed men as are either willing or able to endanger the very existence of the British empire in America. If the protestants know of any such, they do very well to put the British empire in America upon its Guard against such evil minded and desperate enemies.

In the fifth article of the protest, the clergy who agreed to the measure complained of, are charged with extreme indecency in proposing to make such an application without the concurrence of the PRESIDENT, COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES of this dominion; and the protesters proceed so far as to call it an usurpation, repugnant to the rights of mankind. These are very hard words, but I hope they mean no more than to terrify us with the sound of them. Let us consider, as well as we can, how far those clergymen who favour the proposed plan of an American episcopate, and have agreed to the measure protested against, may be supposed to act herein agreeably, or not, to the minds of the legislature, and of the people in general. The laws of this country, and consequently the law-makers, have committed all the parishes in it to ministers who shall have received episcopal ordination; to ministers who must be attached to episcopal government in preference to any other.

duty and trust it is to pay obedience to the episcopal authority; and to preserve themselves, by all legal and gentle means, under that obedience. The honourable his Majesty's council have, long ago, requested the bishop of Lon-

easiest thing in the world to overset it; and make us retire to that inward satisfaction which belongs to them who have meant well for the public good, and meditated no injury to any individual.

What shall I say of the sixth article of our protestants? They are perfectly satisfied with the mild, just, and equitable government of our excellent diocesan. These words, when we look for this celebrated government, should mean that they are perfectly satisfied to be under no government of any kind. Had this government, which they speak of with such encomiums, existed, the proceedings which I have already mentioned, of the honourable the council, would never have taken place. Could they be so disingenuous as to extol the absence of all government under the terms *mild, just, and equitable government*, in order to make an ill timed compliment to the bishop of London? I must not, I cannot suppose it. I attribute, then, this Mistake, to their having been too little time in the country to know its circumstances and situation. If they can show any act of government by the bishop, or his commissary, respecting disorderly conduct in clergymen (painted by one of these protestants, at the convention with high colouring) for twenty years past, they may be allowed to speak of this government with the epithets above mentioned; but if they cannot, they must permit us to think them as yet unacquainted with our affairs, and that the epithets of *mild, just, and equitable* should not be so trifled with as to be applied to a non entity. The fairest, and I suppose the truest construction, that can be put upon the conduct of the bishops of London, in not taking out commissions from the crown to exercise authority over the clergy in the colonies (the consequence of which has been that their authority has, in fact, ceased in this colony, to go no farther) is, that they, as well as many other English bishops, recommend, in their sermons before the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, an American episcopate. According to these gentlemen, then, the English bishops, including the bishops of London, are in a conspiracy with several bodies of clergymen in America, and with bishops and others who have left legacies for an American episcopate, to strip the bishop of London—of what? Of an authority which he does not exercise, but is willing should be exercised by an appropriated bishop. The *oath of canonical obedience*, which these gentlemen mention, can have nothing to do in the matter; for that oath equally binds them to obey the authority of the bishop of London, while they are under his authority, and the authority of the new bishop, when one shall be appointed by the head of the church. After all, the plan proposed for an American episcopate, if it be carried into execution, instead of taking authority from the bishop of London, may confer authority upon him; for the plan contains no objection to a *suffragan* bishop, acting under the authority of his lordship the bishop of London, as his *metropolitan*. On the other hand, if we did aim to take authority from the bishop of London, and to have it given to another bishop more conveniently situated for the exercise of it, and if the bishop of London, had some unwillingness to part with this authority, I am very confident that the bishop of London would blame none of his clergy for preferring the public interest of the community to personal regard or reverence for his lordship.

In the last article of the protest, the authors have particular objections to that part of the resolution of the convention by which the committee are directed to apply for the bands of the majority of the clergy of this colony to the address proposed, as a method of proceeding contrary to the universal practice of the Christian church in relation to acts of an ecclesiastical nature, and unworthy the decorum and dignity by which so venerable a body, as that of the clergy, ought ever to be guided. The answer to this has been, in a great measure, anticipated. What I have farther to observe is, that the protesters seem desirous of engaging us in long and trifolous disputes about the universal practice of the Christian church, about what acts are, and what are not, strictly speaking, of an ecclesiastical nature, and would lead us into a tedious chase in hunting for precedents for our conduct; that precedents may be had for what we are doing, from the practice of the English clergy, who, if I mistake not, sign circular addresses, nor in convocations, but in the manner in which ours is proposed to be signed; that this method is suitable to the present circumstances of the clergy in Virginia; that these protesters, under high pretences of regard for the decorum and dignity by which so venerable a body, as that of the clergy, ought ever to be guided, seem content that so venerable a body should remain under no authority, and should have no decorum and dignity among them. For only observe their manner of reasoning; which, when stripped of high sounding words, is no other than this. A sufficient number of clergymen, to make a convention fit for signing acts of an ecclesiastical nature cannot be brought to assemble, either through the want of authority in the committee, who calls them together, or through the want of a warm love of order among themselves. Acts of an ecclesiastical nature cannot be signed by them in their separate capacities, out of convention; because this is contrary to the universal practice of the Christian church. Therefore they can sign no acts of an ecclesiastical nature any way. Without a power to sign such acts, without a power to ask for a just and reasonable authority to bring them together, without a passion for regularity among themselves warm enough to bring them together, there can be no decorum and dignity in this venerable body. It cannot, in such circumstances, be, with propriety, even called a body.

If the clergy, by espousing the measure which I have endeavoured to defend, should be thought to deviate somewhat from the ordinary road, surely the clergy, who at present are in a state of anarchy, as a body, may be pardoned for that one irregularity or obliquity which is intended to put an end to all irregularity and obliquity, by bringing them, as a body, under government, without which it is absurd to expect that even the clergy should, as a body, ever be guided by decorum and dignity.

JOHN CAMM.

JOHN THURMAN, Jun.

AT his store in Smith-street, the corner of Wall-street,
is now selling on the most reasonable terms, a great
variety of goods suitable to this season, imported in the last
vessels from London and Liverpool, viz — A large assort-
ment of plated, gilt, platina, metal, horn, scarf and mo-
hair buttons; scarf and mohair twist, and sewing silk; a
great variety of the newest fashion ribbons, peelongs, fattins,
taffeties, modes, farsets, persians, tutelings, mantaus,
padulots and other silks; tamonies, durants, taborets, striped
checked and plain camblets, shalloons; rattinets and stuffs
suitable for womens ware; calicoes, chintzes, damasks, taf-
feties, persians and other Indian goods—striped blankets,
Bath rugs, broad cloths, coating and other woolen goods;
threads, shoe, coat and quality bindings, gartering tapes,
bobbing, velverets, janes and other Manchester goods;
pewter, metal spoons, with many other articles as usual in
the cutlery, jewelery, haberdashery, millinery and hosiery
ways.

Dear Leather, raccoons, and a few packs of good beaver.

To be Let and entered upon immediately, in a convenient part of the city, TWO handsome rooms, with fire places in each, one on the first floor, with a small shop, the other on the second floor, with a bed room adjoining; and may be had either separately or together, with or without genteel furniture, and may be very suitable for a merchant or other gentleman, if single.—Inquire of the Printer hereof. 992

HENRY REMSEN, AND COMPANY,

Have imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, a general assortment of sensible goods, and will sell them on the very lowest terms, at their store in Hanover-Square, consisting of

SCARLET, green, blue, black, mixt brown and drab broadcloths, shallopins, buttons and twist; striped and rose blankets; blue, red and mixt coatings; scarlet Bath coatings, mixed do. beaksins and fear-noughts, kerseys and hunters cloth, green balm, spotted ermin, broad and narrow frizes, green, blue and red frizes, penitons and halfticks; India coating, serges or long ellis, ratinets, calimancoes, plains and forest cloths, striped Rannels and liseys, scarlet flannel; nails, window glass, pewter; writing paper, and quilts, blank books, and waters; gilt and metal buttons; a large assortment of shoe and knee buckles; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery; Irish linen and sheeting, worsted stockings and caps, worsted and silk nits, haberdash and women's crêpe, dowlas, garlix, and tandem; forted crewels; a large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; callicoes in the newest taste, furniture callicoes and cottons, black and colour'd tassafies, black and colour'd Persians, India and English chintzes, colour'd damascas, ditto mantua, black gromm and satin, pelong and figurd modes, narrow Persians and farset, cambricks and clear lawns, tabling diaper, and damask; clouting diaper, black and white gauze, tammy and durants; Scotch linen, Manchester do, cotton, lungee, new silk, bandaus, Barragon, and printed linen handkerchiefs; black russel, a-la-mode, plain and flower'd everlasting, serge denim and dorsettens, wiltons and German serge, tobine lutestrings, furniture damask, do. harrateens, do. cheneys, with trimming to suit; a large parcel of cotton and linen checks, furniture checks, men's and women's gloves and mitts, oznaburgs, dowlas, Russel; sheeting gimp, ferrits and laces, black and white lace, sewing silks, threads, common and chape needles, pins, snuff and tobacco boxes, knee garters, tapes, bobbin, nonstopettes, broad camblet, blue and brown wool, and cotton cards; felt hats, and bound caps, brown buckram, gilt trunks, pasteboards, quality and shoe binding, book bindings of all colours, spelling books, psalters, testaments, bibles, chip hats, playing cards, splices, ink-powders, pewter table and tea spoons, steel and brass thimbles; gold scales and weights, mess and boys' castor hats, cotton counterpanes, Marseilles quilting, black fannet, and cartooned bunts. 98 107

TO BE SOLD.
A FARM of land containing 121 acres, whereof 70 acres are cleared, and very good for all sorts of grain or grass; the rest of the land well timbered, and all well watered with living fountains. There is on the said farm, a large stone dwelling house, with three rooms on the first floor, and good cellars and cellar kitchen under the whole, with a large stone kitchen at the end thereof: Also a very convenient barn, a good cider mill and other out-houses, all well covered with shingles, situate along and bounded by Hudson's river, in Bloomingdale, in the out-ward of the city of New-York, seven miles from the said city; a very pleasant road to the farm. There is always plenty of fish and oysters to be caught in their season, close by the door. There is on said premises a good bearing orchard, annually producing a large quantity of apples fit for cider and other uses: Also a very good peach orchard, with a large collection of pear, plum, and cherry trees; likewise a piece of salt meadow, just the opposite side of the river, on the Jersey shore, enough to accommodate the said farm with salt hay. The beautiful situation, together with its commanding prospects; renders it most elegant for a gentleman's country seat. An indisputable title will be given for the same. 99 2

ADERAN HOGHLAND.

J U S T I M P O R T E D
In the Britannia, Capt. Mundis, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the same Prices as in London,
By SAMUEL DEALL,
In Broad-Street, who is the only Person appointed in North-American, for Sale thereof.

THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, which for some Time past has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the desired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compositions are of the softest and smoothest Kind, free from any Thing that is in the least Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound State, free from Rotteness and Decay; will render the foulest Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all disagreeable Smell from the Breath, fasten those Teeth which are loose, and prevent those which are already decayed from growing worse; will ease and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any so truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the using of which, there are proper Brushes.

A L S O,

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very useful Article that has been long wanting, viz. A Composition in a solid Form, for making an excellent shining LIQUID BLACKING for Shoes, Boots, &c. — It is in small flat Cakes, one of which scraped to Pieces, is sufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be used as a Ball with one Brush only: It prefers the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the least soil the neatest Stocking. 99 2

Newbridge, Hackinsack.

THE Public are informed, that as Mr. Barber has declined his School; the Subscriber being liberally educated in New-Jersey College, is unanimously chosen to succeed him in the Care of the Youth.—The same approved Method of Education will be continued, which hath heretofore been practised in this School.

Boys will be fitted for College in the most accurate and expeditious manner, by

The Public's most obedient,

And very humble Servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

N. B. All the Branches of an English Education will also be taught with the utmost Care and Attention. 99 2

DR. P R I M E,

HAS taken a Shop in the Corner House, now in the Possession of Mr. John Applegate, Venerable Master, opposite to the Merchant's Coffee House. N. B. He has a Room to let on Golden-Hill. 98 1

M A D E A N D S O L D,

By GEORGE TRAILE,
At the Snuff-Mills in the Bowery-Lane; BEST Scots snuff, rappee of all kinds, and Irish high toasted, equal to any imported from Europe; choice pigtail, hogtail, and cut tobacco, manufactured in the best manner.

As it is manifest that America is not necessarily obliged to import these articles from any other country, it would be needless to say anything on that subject. He however begs leave to point out to the public, the advantages which would evidently result to the Colonies from this branch of business, was it to meet proper encouragement.

There are computed to be three millions of people in British America. Suppose one in ten of those, or three hundred thousand to snuff, that article cannot cost them less (one with another) than twenty shillings a year, which amounts to three hundred thousand pounds, from that deduct 20 per cent. for the importers' profits, there will remain two hundred and ninety four thousand pounds, to be remitted yearly from this country never to return.

Query. Would it not be better to save such an immense sum to the colonies, than to put fifty thousand pounds in the pockets of a few individuals by making that remittance?

The above manufacturers to be retailed by James Houssam, in New Dutch Church-street, near Mr. Livingston's sugar-house. 99 2

FOR B R I S T O L,
The SHIP TRYON,

THOMAS FARMER, Master; YING at Degrufus's Wharf, will have good Accommodation for Passengers, and is to be dispatched soon. For Freight or Passage, apply to WALTER FRANKLIN, and Comp., or the Master on board. 99 2

J U S T I M P O R T E D,
In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be sold cheap by

B E N J A M I N S E I X A S,
At his Shop in Broad-street, nearly opposite to his Excellency General Gage's.

A large and general Assortment of Saddlery:—such as, **W H I T E**, and check Swanskin Plated, polished, steel and tin'd bits and stirrups of all sorts Common and flat set buckles Surcingle, boot, and head and throat do. Brads harness do. Brads bridle do. Curry combs and brushes Green, blue, scarlet and hair plush Green, blue and scarlet fringe Livery lace Broad and narrow saddle lace Carpetting Cloth and halloon for chaises No. 16, 18, and 20, straining webb Linen girth do. Worsted surcingle & girth do. Three and four strap body roller do. Boot strapping Likewise makes and sells all sorts of saddles, chairs chaises, and harnesses, &c. &c. 1500

Wants a Place as a Wet Nurse, **A Young Woman** with a good Breast of Milk, and can be well recommended.—Inquire of the Printer. 100 3

Imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, and to be sold by

THOMAS FRANKLIN, Jun. At his Store between Burling's and Beckman's Slip,

A N Assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, amongst which are—Coatings, duffels, stript blankets; low priced 4-4 cloths of different colours, Irish linens, checks, Manchester velvets, velurites, London and Bristol pewter plates, dishes, basons, hard metal spoons; 6 by 8 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass, snipe, pigeon, duck, goose, white cap and swan shot, &c. &c. &c.

Also for sale, French Burr-mill stones, an assortment of cordage, amongst which are some cables. 69 2

T H O S E persons who have any Goods on board the ship ship Hope, Captain Miller, from London, consigned to order, are desired to their bills of lading, on board said ship, at Brownjohn's Wharf. New-York, Sept. 15. 99 2

A Woman of a good character, who is a good seamstress, fond of children, and can bear confinement, that will go into the country (about 14 miles from New-York) in the character of a nursery maid; may hear of place by inquiring of the Printer hereof. 99 2

HENRY VAN VLECK, Has just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and is now opening at his Store in Dock-Street;

A GENERAL Assortment of Woollens, which he will sell on reasonable Terms for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual Credit, together with an Assortment of other Merchandise, imported before from London, Bristol, &c. Also, Allum, Cotton, Holland Tiles, China Bowls, &c.

98 101

T O BE SOLD, a second Hand Curicle with Harness complete, also a new Whiskey Chair with Harness for one Horse; inquire of STEPHEN STEEL, Coach-Maker in King-street, New-York. 94 57

JUST imported in the America,

Captain Hervey, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on very reasonable Terms, for Cash or the usual Credit, by

VAN VLECK's and KIP,

In Maiden-Lane, near the Fly-Market; A general Assortment of Woollens and other Goods suitable for the Season. 98 101

W A N T E D,

A Pair of HORSES not under fourteen Hands and an half high, nor more than six Years old. Any Person having such to dispose of, may find a Purchaser by applying to the Printer hereof. 99 2

H ALLETT and HAZARD, Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from Europe:

ROAD cloths	Glazed linen
Wiltons	Gold basket
Forrest cloths	Campaign and buttons
Bath coatings	Death-head
Shalloons	Scarf twill
Ractinet	Marking canvas
Calamancees	French pearl necklaces
Durants	Shirt buttons
Tammies	Knee garters
Lastings—Crapes	Fans and laces
Bombazine	Looking glasses
Calicoes	Writing paper
Cottons	Bonnet paper
Chintzes	Prest
Printed linens	Ivory combs
Cambricks	Waters—Ink powder
Plain	Testaments
Pistol	Lawn
Flower'd	Tandem filefias
India	India Taffeties
English	Plain and common spectacles
Peelong fannets	Small black beads
A-la-mode	Gilt and lacquer'd buttons
Broad persians	Iron and cast wire
Nankceans	Plane and joiner's iron
Plain and striped muslins	Hinges
Dowlas	Locks
Ruffie sheeting	Hammers
Irish linens	Augers
White drillings	Saws
Silk romal	Awl hafts
Cotton do.	Shoe knives
Bandane	Nippers
Printed	Awl blades
Black gauze	Iron squares
Barcelona	Satin puffs and lines
Kenting	Bridle bits
Scotch linen	Saddlers sets
Mallabar	Stirrup irons
Cypress gauge	Curly combs
Tiffany	Girth and straiting webb
Cotton counterpanes	Globe, ruff, chain nails and flap
2 yd. wd. yd. and 2 checks	Hair hunters
2 and 6-4 do.	Twig whips
Bed bunts	Small nails, tacks and brads
Bed ticking	Gimblets
Dy'd pillows	Brads cocks
Fine white figur'd drawboys	Thimbles
Do. cantoons	Sewing and darning needles
Do. cotton fannets	Shoe and knee buckles
Do. figur'd dimities	Cork bed and wood screws
Do. corded dw.	Gouges
Black cotton fannets	Chizels
Black and colour'd dorsettens	Firmer
Check'd and spotted venerians	Box rules
Colour'd and masquerade crapes	Handles and escutcheons
Meus and women's hose	Files and rasps
Thread and cotton	Gomphates
Black, colour'd and figur'd ribbons	Knitting pins
4lb 4z and large bras pins	Candlesticks
Black and colour'd knit patterns	Snuff boxes
Sewing silk	Thumb latches
Scotch thread	Brads knobs
Womens and children's white and purple mitts and gloves	Shovels
Black and colour'd silk and worsted mitts	Mill faws
Black and white laces	Sad irons
Silk ferrits	Bilster'd steel
Wax necklaces	Milled lead
Quality	Nails—Glaes
Shoe and binding	Brads kettles, &c. &c.
Coat	They have also just received, per the America, Capt. Hervey, from Hull, A very large assortment of, Rugs and coverlets
Gartering	Bath coatings
Table cloths	Blue, scarlet, crimson and mix'd broad cloths
Scarlet cord—Dutch laces	Sheet &c.
Cap, apron and striped tapes	
Colour'd threads	
Buckram	

Money to be Let

All the Year round, Upon Interest or Bottomry,

(No Sums less than £100.)

ON good personal security; houses or lands in or near this city, will be taken, and the utmost secrecy and dispatch be observed in the execution of this office.

HENDRICK OUDEAARDE,

BROKER, in Hanover Square, Nearly opposite to Mr. Hugh Gaine's Printing Office. 99 2

Ready MONEY given for Pot and Pearl Ashes, by HENRY WHITE,

WHO has for Sale, SAIL CLOTH, Pepper in the Bale, and sundry other GOODS, imported in the last ships from London. 99 2